

Our Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office, 616 E. Main Street.

TELEPHONES.

Business Office.....549
Editorial Department.....85
Circulation Department.....86

Washington Bureau.....501 14th St. N. W.
Manchester Bureau.....1102 Hull St.
Petersburg Bureau.....44 N. Sycamore St.

BY MAIL, One Six Three One
POSTAGE PAID, Year. Mos. Mos. Mo.
Daily, with Sun., \$4.00 \$3.00 \$1.50 .55
Daily, without Sun., 4.00 2.00 1.00 .55
Sund. edition only, 2.00 1.00 .50 .25
Weekly (Wed.), 1.00 .50 .25 .10

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery
Service in—

Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and Petersburg.	ONE WEEK.	ONE YEAR Payable in Advance.
Daily, with Sun.	14 cents.	\$8.50
Daily, without Sun.	10 cents.	\$6.50
Sunday only.....	5 cents.	\$2.50

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1906.

To refuse to act when we know what ought to be done is a crime.—Soud.

No "Protection" for England.

A little while back, the protectionists were in high glee because a "protection wave" seemed to be sweeping over England. The movement was led by Mr. Arthur J. Balfour and it appeared at one time that it would carry. But the sweeping victory of the Liberals in the Saturday's elections was a crushing blow to protection and a glorious triumph for the free trade principle. Mr. Balfour himself was defeated by T. G. Horridge, Liberal, and the vote in this case is a fair sample of the radical change of sentiment.

At the general election in 1900 Mr. Balfour defeated A. H. Scott, his Liberal opponent, by a majority of 2,453. There are about 13,000 voters in the constituency, and over 2,000 of them have changed from the Conservative to the Liberal Party in the last five years.

Mr. Winston Churchill who vigorously controverted Mr. Balfour's views, was also elected over his opponent, Mr. W. Joynson-Hicks, Conservative, by a majority of 1,241, another gain for the Liberals. "We have killed protection," said Mr. Churchill in summing up the result. This is the beginning of such a political upheaval as has not been seen in England since the days of the great reform bill. Manchester has saved herself by her exertions; she will save England by her example.

The Conservative party, so called, suffered an inglorious defeat, but it was, in spite of the contradiction in terms, a notable triumph of English conservatism. We are not surprised. We never believed that England would abolish her policy of free trade with the nations of the earth to try the doubtful experiment of protection.

But in spite of all this the Republican stand-patners are as tenacious as ever of their "protection" principles and seem determined to make no concessions, although Germany is now threatening to retaliate. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that "Secretary Root and Secretary Shaw frankly admit that they have been beaten in their efforts to avert a tariff war with Germany, and that unless Congress steps into the breach the country can only learn by dire experience the opportunity which it has missed. The proposed German tariff, which, according to administration officials, has been held in the air as a menace, will go into operation on March 1, and they say that under the present conditions of American tariff it will mean not only death to American trade, particularly in meat products, with Germany, but what the administration considers of far greater importance, the loss of trade with other foreign countries who, under favorable tariff relations with Germany, will substitute German products for those of the United States."

The administration is greatly disturbed. Our boasted tariff which was made to promote trade is now threatening to destroy trade—one of our greatest foreign customers.

It is a serious matter, yet it may be necessary for us to have a few costly lessons like this in order that we may learn that the tariff is an obstruction and that no nation on earth is really so vitally interested in the greatest possible freedom of trade between nations as the United States. The Democrats have a splendid opportunity to impress their views and promote the interests of tariff reform.

France and Venezuela.

The accuracy of the report that France has severed all diplomatic relations with Venezuela, persistent as it has been, appears to be in some doubt. The Caracas dispatch of January 11th, delayed in transmission and printed in our columns yesterday, is directly contradicted by a statement issued at the French foreign office later in the day. No rupture, we are informed in this dispatch has as yet occurred, and M. Taiguay, who has been the storm center of the recent disagreement, still retains his position.

Both of these telegrams issue from the Associated Press. They are flatly contradictory. A dispatch from Washington on Sunday announced that the American minister at Caracas, Mr. Russell, had advised the State Department that France had transmitted a note breaking off diplomatic relations between the two countries, which he had personally delivered to the Venezuelan government. Despite the later advice from Paris, therefore, there is some ground for believing that the rupture has already taken place. If this is not the case, however, there is still a possibility that

Castro, with his customary knack for eluding extremes of hostility, may yet avoid forcing the complication to a direct issue. The situation, none the less, must be regarded as decidedly acute.

The difficulty between France and Venezuela, which has for some months been a source of visible anxiety to the former country, at least, is more or less rooted in the history of the French Cable Company. We believe that there is ground for saying that the behavior of this company has not always been all that it should. Castro, at any rate has taken that position. Alleging that the company had lent assistance to the Matos rebellion and had further violated some of the terms of its concession, he obtained a favorable decision on these points from the courts; and some of the company property was, therefore, taken over by Venezuelan officials. At this procedure France vigorously protested. M. Taiguay, the Charge d'Affaires, presented a note to the Caracas government, which Castro deemed insulting; and the latter rejoined with a note which declared that for the future he would have nothing whatever to do with M. Taiguay. France, however, stood by her representative, and steadily insisted that Castro must withdraw his note. In time a French armored cruiser was dispatched for South American waters, and the situation was generally regarded as critical. Largely through the efforts of Mr. Russell, however, trouble was averted by a concession on the part of Castro, and many observers believed that the incident was closed. But the real root of the trouble was never eradicated; the main issue was left as alive as ever. Castro withdrew his note, but he could not be prevailed on to resume relations with M. Taiguay. At the official New Year's reception in Caracas, the French Charge was not received. Stung by this slight, the French government started the correspondence which has just culminated, as alleged, in the severing of diplomatic relations and the recall of M. Taiguay.

Whether war is likely to follow is, of course, a matter of conjecture, but we should regard it as quite improbable. France, as we pointed out some time ago, is decidedly reluctant to carry the issue as far as that; and Castro, for his part, has exhibited a characteristic unwillingness to push his various defiance beyond the evident danger line. Further developments will be awaited, however, with keen interest.

Local Option and Public Schools.

We do not always agree with The Times-Dispatch, to the discredit of that esteemed contemporary as it said, but we heartily agree with its views on the question of compulsory school attendance. They are as sound as a gold dollar, and they have the ring of a broad humanity and of an intelligent public spirit. "The children have rights as well as the parents," says our contemporary, and in this connection we think their rights are paramount. But far beyond and above the rights of either parents or children is the welfare of the public, and it is that which justifies education at the public expense, and compulsory school attendance.—Petersburg Index-Appel.

Thank you, good Sir Herbert! If education is not good for all the children, and if universal education is not for the public welfare, let us have the common sense and the courage to abolish the whole public school system. If, on the contrary, education is good for the children and good for the Commonwealth, let us see that no child is denied by selfish parents the right to attend school.

One of the arguments employed by the objectors is that compulsory attendance would put all the negro children in school. If there be any force in that the Governor's local option plan meets it completely. There are many counties in the State which have no negro problem to deal with. At least give them the option of making a compulsory regulation. Some counties would doubtless take advantage of the right, in which event an experiment would be made to the profit of all.

The counties and cities now have the option of increasing their school funds by local taxation. They have also the right to supply the pupils with free books, if they care to tax themselves to pay the cost. Why should they not have also the right to require all children within their own bounds to attend school? It goes without saying that no county or city would adopt such a regulation unless popular sentiment favored it.

Mr. Roosevelt An Apt Student.

We knew that President Roosevelt's visit to the South would do him good. A visit to the South by a Northern man is a liberal education. It always opens the eyes of those who are not blinded by prejudice and sends them back with a clearer vision. The President has keen vision and acute hearing, and when he was down here he kept his both eyes and his ears well open. As a result of his experience we are now informed that he will make no more appointments of negroes to Federal office in the Southern States. That every negro office-holder in this section of the land is to be replaced by a white man, and that the only negro Republicans who have a chance for appointment to office under the Roosevelt administration are those who live in the Northern States, where the negro vote cuts a figure in the elections.

This information comes from the New York Herald, which says that the President's policy was made clear on Saturday, when he told Judson W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury, that he is not to be reappointed to the position he has held for two terms. Lyons is a member of the Republican National Committee from Georgia, and is recognized as a leader of his race. "By applying a two-term yardstick to all negro office-holders in the South," the Herald adds, "the administration expects to rid itself of all those who were put into high office by President McKinley through the influence of Senator Hanna. "In addition to Lyons, those who are to go at the end of their present terms include Robert Smalls, Collector of the Port of Beaufort, S. C.; Henry A. Barker, Collector of Internal Revenue for the

District of Georgia; John H. Deveaux, Collector of the Port at Savannah, Ga.; Joseph W. Lee, Collector of Internal Revenue for Florida; J. E. Bush, Collector of Public Money at Little Rock, Ark.; Walter Cohen, Receiver of Public Money at New Orleans, La.; and James Lewis, Surveyor-General for Louisiana under the Department of the Interior. "All of these men were active lieutenants of Mr. Hanna in his campaign which resulted in the nomination of Mr. McKinley at St. Louis in 1896. "Chief among the influences which have brought about this new policy on the part of President Roosevelt is the better understanding of the South and its people which the President himself acquired during his recent Southern trips. Another reason is the active opposition of Dr. Booker T. Washington to appointment of Southern negroes to office."

Come again, Mr. President. There is more for you to learn. All that we ask is that you will take the trouble to inform yourself and see all our problems from the Southern point of view.

Save the Girls.

The Laurel Reformatory for wayward boys is an institution which needs no praise. Its work speaks for itself. It is a credit to the State, and has been the means of checking many a youth in a career of crime and saving him from himself. To send a youthful criminal to the penitentiary is to make him a confirmed criminal; but when he is sent to the Reformatory the chances of reclaiming him and making of him a good and useful citizen are largely in his favor.

But the State has no such institution for the benefit of wayward girls, and of the two, we believe that it is better for public morals and better for society that the girls be saved than the boys, for every immoral girl not only destroys herself, if left to follow her own bent, but becomes an agency for the demoralization of men.

We are highly gratified, therefore, that the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls has been chartered, and proposes, with the aid of the State, to do for girls who have gone astray what the Laurel Reformatory is doing for the criminal boys of the State. It is the creature of the Virginia Conference of Churches and Corrections, and a meeting of the executive council of that organization will be held at the Central Hospital in Petersburg to-morrow to perfect plans. We heartily commend the Home to the consideration of the General Assembly. While on the subject, we take occasion to call attention of the Richmond public to an appeal in behalf of the Spring Street Home, in this city, which is doing a work similar to that which the State Home for Girls proposes to do in a broader field. Thursday is designated as donation day, and the public are requested to send household supplies to the Home at No. 601 Spring Street. Groceries and garden seeds are especially desired.

A Story and a Lesson.

There was an exciting runaway in New York the other day. The horses were attached to a coach and the driver had lost control of them. A policeman of nerve saw the horses as they came dashing along towards him.

It only required a moment for him to realize that it would be impossible to stop the horses in the ordinary way, and to decide on a new way. Grasping an empty waste paper can, he raised it above his head, and just as the animals were almost upon him he hurled it at their feet. One of the horses dropped as if shot, and then floundered along for fifty feet or more. The can became lodged in the wheels, and the coach came to a stop within a few feet of the runaway gate.

This story teaches the value of presence of mind, and trash cans. Let us have plenty of both in Richmond. Wealthy New Yorkers kindly "consent" to be taxed on a fractional proportion of their valuable assets. This is an interesting phase of the American theory of "government with the consent of the governed."

No one has yet thought to secure the views of Mr. Whitney, of Massachusetts, upon recent doings in the White House. Or possibly they were secured and found unfit for publication.

There is some ground for believing that White would be willing to swap his job for a civil service position in some well-mannered little country like Denmark.

A hot air plant, we are informed, has just been installed in the Capitol at Washington. This affords a new variation of the old Newcastle-coal maxim.

Feeling resigned is all right in its way, but it is not always a satisfactory substitute for having resigned.

When the final sentence comes, it seems likely that Messrs. Greene and Gaynor will be too old to care.

But there seems no justification for describing Walter Wellman's polar balloon as merely a hot-airship.

Mr. Roosevelt, however, maintains that a man may be both President and right.

A presidential election is a pleasure which France takes very quietly.

Mr. Rogers' recent testimony convinces us that he is in a steady decline.

It appears that Mr. Castro has again removed his lid.

HOSTETTER'S
To break up a bad cold and prevent pneumonia the Bitters is especially good. Start to-day. It also cures Poor Appetite, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Female Ills, or Malaria.

Ready Jan. 20

THE WHEEL OF LIFE
By ELLEN GLASGOW
Author of "The Deliverance," "The Battle-Grind," etc.

THE GARDEN MAGAZINE COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA THE WORLD'S WORK

DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO NEW YORK

Rhymes for To-Day.

Profitable Exposure.
(To Ida Lambert-Tawson.)
He wrote a fine big poem,
That sung man's long distress:
The magazines declined it
Unless he hocked his chest.
Like me, you run his desk through
And read it in MS.

He wrote a splendid novel
Which really no one knows:
He could not pay his coal-bill
Unless he hocked his nose.
He sold just fourteen copies
And his relatives bought those.

He wrote a searching essay
Which no one ever read—
His diet grew so scanty
Unless he hocked his head.
He lived on bread and cabbage
And later just on bread.

He learned a trust's grim secrets
By which it climbed to power;
He scribbled off the story
One chapter per each hour.
And thus at last his genius
Came, so it seemed, to flower.

And yesterday I saw him
Mooing down Broadway,
And straight he fell a-winking
At me as who should say:
"The road to wealth is
To start an exposure!"

H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

Ferd and Cholly—"Aw, I was horribly disappointed just now." "How was that, dear boy?" "Miss Pettigirl took me aside. I thought I was in for a delightful tete-a-tete, but, dear me, she only wanted to ask me if I had a powder bag!"—Houston Chronicle.

Might Out It Out.—"Did you hear Kubelik play? They say he has a Stradivarius." "Merely." "Has he?" "Where did he get it?" "In Europe, I believe." "Too bad! And can't the doctors do anything for it?"—Cleveland Leader.

Troubles of Trade.—"James," said the grocer to his assistant, "order another gross of that Sure Death insect powder. I had a call for some to-day, and blamed if the cockroaches hadn't eaten up all we had. We've got to find some way to get rid of those cockroaches, too!"—Cleveland Leader.

Secrets.—Mrs. Gassie: "Oh, dear! Do you mean to say that you've known all about that Smith scandal for days and haven't told me anything about it?" Mrs. Chatter: "Why, my dear, I didn't know it was any secret, or I should have come to you with it at once!"—Cleveland Leader.

Some May be Missing.—"Bacon," "You can tell the age of a horse by his teeth. I believe?" "Ebert?" "Yes, and you can often tell the age of a garden rake the same way."—Yonkers Statesman.

Obviously.—Miss Antique: "The man I marry must be a hero." Miss Pert: "There's no doubt about that!"—Philadelphia Record.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

January 16th.

- 1668—The Earl of Shrewsbury slain in a duel by the Duke of Buckingham.
- 1795—Retreat of the British from Utrecht, in Holland, upon which the inhabitants capitulated to the French.
- 1796—The first theatre at Botany Bay opened by the convicts at Sydney Cove.
- 1805—The third coalition against France, composed of Austria, England, Russia and Sweden, was formed.
- 1812—The King of Sicily, on account of ill health, abdicated the throne in favor of his son, until he should recover. It is remarkable that Great Britain, Spain, Portugal and Sweden were governed by regents or viceroys at the same time.
- 1816—John Wright, the first constable of Cumberland county, Va., died, aged 107.
- 1830—The French were making extensive preparations for an attack on Algiers.
- 1855—The President sent a special message to Congress, recommending the employment of troops to suppress the hostilities of the Indians.
- 1861—The Legislature of Arkansas called a convention.
- Colonel Hayne, of South Carolina, demanded of the President the surrender of Fort Sumter, which was refused.
- 1865—Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C., captured, with all its equipment.
- 1866—General U. S. Grant, at a meeting of the delegates of the National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, recommended for the office of President of the United States.
- 1875—Express companies protested to the government of the United States against their business by the transportation of packages through the mails.
- 1883—Prince Napoleon arrested in Paris for action looking toward restoration of monarchy. Great agitation from revolutionary rumors.
- 1905—Secretary Hay forestalled Russia's note by securing from powers renewed pledges that territorial integrity of China must be preserved.

SUICIDE BECAUSE SWEETHEART WAS COLD

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
BRISTOL, TENN., January 15.—With in one and one-half hours after taking ten grains of strychnine, George Anderson, nineteen-year-old son of William S. Anderson, ex-county register of Sullivan county, Tenn., died in his room with violent convulsions, at 7 o'clock this evening.

TARIFF TO CAUSE G. O. P. DOWNFALL

(Continued from First Page.)

elements of opposition has created a very formidable whole.

Breaks With President.

The tendency of the President to belittle the House in matters of legislation has also hurt him with the Republican members of that body. He has looked to the Senate as being in his estimation the chief legislative body, and has placed at the disposal of senators more than their share of patronage as compared with that apportioned to representatives. It is charged the President is doing this for the purpose of influencing the Senate for his Dominican treaty. The representative from the Indianapolis district has always named the surveyor of the port for that city, but Mr. Roosevelt gave the appointment to Senator Beveridge this year, thus offending Representative Overstreet of the Indianapolis district. The result is that Mr. Overstreet has broken with the President and announces his intention of resigning the secretaryship of the Republican Congressional Committee, a place he retained at the earnest personal solicitation of the President.

"Robbing Peter to Pay Paul." It was understood that Senator Alger, of Michigan, was talking on voting for the treaty with Santo Domingo. The President sent for the senator and told him he could name the surveyor of the port of Duluth, which had been therefore the perquisite of the representative from the district. Senator Alger is now said to advocate the ratification of the treaty. Other instances of the use of patronage to make friends for the treaty might be given. But this method of strengthening the treaty in the Senate, the only branch which will have to pass on the subject, is "robbing Peter to pay Paul," to use a homely expression, for while the President makes a friend of a senator by giving to him the naming of an appointee, he loses the friendship of a representative. And the House is going to have to pass on several important measures advocated by the administration, rate regulation, for instance.

Representative Lamb has introduced a resolution to authorize representatives of the State of Virginia to copy the Revolutionary War records for the purpose of making a list of the soldiers of Virginia who participated in the war for independence. The roster is in the archives of the War Department. General Ainsworth, the military secretary, is understood to be entirely agreeable to the passage of the bill.

BABCOCK EXPLAINS HIS ATTITUDE

Says Opposition to Tariff Bill is Not Dictated By Feeling of Revenge.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15.—General debate on the Philippine tariff bill was concluded in the House to-day, having been in progress daily since January 4th. The bill will be taken up for amendment under the five-minute rule to-morrow, and put on its passage either to-morrow, or next day. Preceding the debate to-day, the statehood fight made its appearance on the floor for the first time. In the form of a personal explanation by Mr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, credited with being the leader of the opponents of the joint statehood forced. Mr. Babcock denied that his course in opposition to the bill was dictated by any feeling of revenge because he had not been made chairman of the Appropriation Committee. He also took occasion to state his position in favor of tariff revision.

Tariff talks were made during the day by Mr. DeArmond, of Missouri, and Mr. Kellher, of Massachusetts, who spoke particularly with reference to the needs of that State. Speeches for the pending were made by Messrs. Parker, of New Jersey; Lamb, of Virginia; Bennett, of New York, and Randall, of Texas. Those speaking against the measure included Messrs. Gobel, of Ohio; Davis, of Minnesota; Lindall, of Missouri; Campbell, of Oregon; and Boutell, of Illinois, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and in favor of the bill.

A word picture of the "prosperity of the South was made by Mr. Lamb, Virginia, who will vote first for the minority substitute, and on its defeat, for the majority bill. The tariff he predicts will cause the downfall of the Republican party in the next presidential campaign. The House adjourned until to-morrow.

SWANSON RESIGNS ON JANUARY 30TH

Remains in House So Long As Possible—Marshal Allen's Brilliant Record.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15.—"I expect to resign my seat in Congress on the thirtieth of January," said Representative and Governor-elect Swanson to-day. "It might have resigned earlier but some of the members of the House have asked me to withhold my resignation as long as possible, as it is possible there may be some close votes and

We Can Supply
at lowest prices, Hot Water Bottles, Fountain and Bulb Syringes, Bed Pans, Ice Caps, Feeding Cans, Air Cushions, Fever and Bath Thermometers, Medicine Tubes, Surgical Dressings and all other Sick Room Requisites. Send, or telephone, or write, or come. The price will be the same anyway—always low.

L. Wagner Drug Co.
The Toilet and Perfumery Druggist,
Sixth and Broad.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

900 Drops
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Facsimile Signature of
J. H. Hatcher
NEW YORK.

At 1000 N. 10th St.
35 Doses—35 Cents

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

NEW FACE IN CONGRESS.



MR. MIAL E. LILLEY.

Congressman from Pennsylvania.—Mial E. Lilley was born in 1850. He attended the common schools, afterward taking up the study of law. He was admitted to practice in 1880 and was elected prothonotary of Bradford county in 1893, serving until 1900. From 1903 to 1905 he was assistant United States district attorney, going from that post to a seat in Congress. Mr. Lilley has always been actively identified with the Republican party and is an ardent supporter of President Roosevelt.

WE'RE DEPARTING FROM DOCTRINE

(Continued from First Page.)
believe that Secretary Root, backed by the President, would telegraph the delegates to withdraw from the conference." Mr. Bacon responded that while all might be safe under the present administration, the important point is that a great precedent is involved. The time might come when bad men would be in places of responsibility, as it had in one instance, when a man who was afterwards tried for treason had cast a deciding vote, and the danger would arise at such a time.

WANTS \$250,000 TO STUDY SOUTH AMERICA

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15.—Senator Clay to-day submitted an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, appropriating \$250,000 for the study of conditions in Central America and South America and in the Far East in order to extend the markets for American cotton goods.

A Wedding Anniversary.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ONANCOCK, VA., January 15.—Captain and Mrs. John P. L. Hopkins celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of their marriage Thursday evening. Their handsome home "Beachlawn" was aglow with light and good cheer, and good will had undisputed sway. Covers were laid for twelve.

The captain is now nearing his seventy-sixth birthday and is the oldest resident of the town who was born in it. His life has been spent here, the longest absence at any time being a five weeks' business trip before the Civil War.

The firm, Hopkins and Bro., of which he is now the head, has long been among the best and most favorably known in the county.

Another Balfour Defeated.
(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, January 15.—Gerald W. Balfour, who was president of the local government board in the Balfour Cabinet was defeated at Leeds to-day, the Liberal majority being 1,089.

Tutt's Pills
FOR TORPID LIVER.
A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces
SICK HEADACHE, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.
There is no better remedy for these common diseases than DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS, as a trial will prove.
Take No Substitute.